(b) whether it is a fact that constructions of buildings for such Kendras has not been started so far and if so, what action Government are taking in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI): (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established five Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the State of Orissa namely Keonjhar (Keonjhar District), Simliguda (Koraput District), Baliapal (Balasore District), Bhanjnagar (Ganjam District) and Kaushlyaganj (Puri District). Except the Krishi Vigyan Kendra Kaushlyaganj, all the remaining four Krishi Vigyan Kendras are functioning under the administrative control of Orissa Agricultural University of Science and Technolgy, Bhubaneswar. The Kaushlyaganj, Krishi Vigyan Kendra is functioning under Central Research Institute on Fresh Water Acquaculture, Dhauli.

(b) No, Sir. The building construction in respect of Krishi Vigyan Kendras Baliapal. Keonjhar and Kaushlyaganj has been completed. The construction work of Simliguda and Bhanjnagar Krishi Vigyan Kendras is in progress.

Concurrent Evaluation of IRDP

1855. SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the beneficiaries who were assisted under IRDP during the sixth Five Year Plan period yet could not cross the poverty line as revealed by the Concurrent Evaluation undertaken by the Department of Rural Development;

(b) if so, what are the major findings thereof and whether any corrective and follow up actions have been taken to improve the quality of the programme; and

(c) whether Government propose to streamline the process of implementation of IRDP and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI): (a) and (b) The Concurrent Evaluat on Report for the period January—September, 1987 revealed that at the national level 61 per cent old beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 and 13 per cent old beneficiaries the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400. Moreover, at the national level, 48 per cent old beneficiaries belonging to destitue and very very poor group (whose initial income was Rs. 3500) had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500.5 per cent families of the same group has also crossed the revised poverty line of Rs. 6400.

The Concurrent evaluation of IRDP is being undertaken with a view to streamline and improve the implementation of the programme. The areas of concern highlighted by the Concurrent Evaluation reports are noted and State Governments are apprised so that the quality of the programme may improve.

(c) Monitoring and evaluating IRDP is a continuous process for streamlining of implementation of IRDP. A few steps taken to improve the implementation of the programme during the Seventh Plan include raising the poverty line from Rs. 3500 to Rs. 6400 supplemental dose of assistance to the needy families assisted during the Sixth Plan period, gradual change in the approach from uniformity to selectivity, efforts to improve the linkages, streamlining the administrative set up at block, district/State levels, diversification of activities to include new and innovative programmes, qualitative monitoring, delegation of powers

for approvapl of annual action plans, setting up of internal audit cells, streamlining the process of credit disbursement and insurance and efforts to instal telex and computer facilities at district level.

Employment Requirements in Drought Hit Area of Gujarat

1856. SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Will the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the assessment in terms of employment requirements worked out by the Central teams visiting drought affected States to assess requirements of drought relief are extremely low;

(b) what was the assessment of the requirements of additional funds for employment generation in Gujarat during April—June 1987 by the Central Team and what was the actual expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether Government propose to bear the actual expenditure on employment on relief works; and

(d) whether the Government of Gujarat has represented its case to the Union Government and whether the same has been considered and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) No, Sir,

(b) A ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 20.43 crores for employment generation had been approved during April-June, 1987; in addition 2 lakh MTs of wheat valued at Rs. 39 crores had also been allocated. And expenditure of Rs. 80.35 crores on employment generation has been reported by the State Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, sir.

The request of the Government of Gujarat for additional assistance was not accepted as ceilings of expenditure already determined for the State are not reopened under the extent Government of India policy.

Development of Tourism in Andhra Pradesh

1857. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 3473 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 9th December, 1987 and state:

(a) when the Andhra Pradesh Government had submitted some tourists encouraging schemes to the Central Government and what are the reasons for the delay in sanctioning financial assistance to these schemes; and

(b) whether Government propose to grant financial assistance to these schemes expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b) The schemes were submitted to the Central Ministry of Tourism by the Government of Andhra Pradesh from time to time during the last two years. Although some of the schemes have been approved in principle by the Ministry, financial sanction could not be accorded because of current ban on new schemes.

Foodgrains Stock Position

1858. PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Will the the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the short-fall in the foodgrains stock position both with regard to procurement and public distribution system of foodgrains;